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# Advocate of Peace

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## ADVOCATE OF PEACE

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*It being impracticable to express in these columns the divergent views of the thousands of members of the American Peace Society, full responsibility for the utterances of this magazine is assumed by the Editor.*

## THIS SOCIETY

FRIENDS OF THIS SOCIETY will wish to know that its call for \$15,000 to meet the offer of the *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace* has met with a kindly and generous response. There remains only about \$4,500 yet to be raised, and that within the next few weeks, before the amount can be completed.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society will be held in Washington, Friday afternoon, May 27, at 3 o'clock.

NOT ONLY the members, but any friends of the American Peace Society, are urged to furnish the Editor with any information calculated to promote the cause of an international peace of justice. At no time throughout its century of effort has its program and policies been so openly advocated by men in positions of political authority as now. The opportunity for constructive effort is before the American Peace Society as never before. The organized intelligence and good-will of men may now be expected to turn once more to the overthrow of the system that threatens and wrecks the hopes of the world. But every unit of energy is needed.

## THE OUTSTANDING NEED

THIS COUNTRY'S outstanding need is an era of good feeling. We are now in the midst of an era of bad feeling. So long as the war party was in the saddle, the war being over, such an era was inevitable. During the war we as a people reached a maximum of unity, for we were actuated by a common purpose. The war being over in fact, our armies being disbanded, we took up our varying tasks, the war government, the while, remaining in control. Under such circumstances we found it difficult to readjust ourselves to the problems of peace. Our war and civic forces were in conflict. The era of ill feeling grew in our midst by leaps and bounds. The result was November 2, 1920.

The era of ill feeling is not ended. Economic readjustments at a time of falling prices and reduced wages, of unprecedented taxes, of crippled means of transportation, of agrarian disappointments, produce their irritations both in our economic and political spheres. So far as any of these difficulties can be met and solved, they can be met and solved only by the application of the principle of good will. It is a fact of our history that whenever we have suffered especially from ill will and conflict in this country it has been when we have had in the White House a President unfamiliar with the works of Congress. It is fair to presume that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Wilson would have had much less trouble and fared far better had they previously served an apprenticeship in the House or Senate. Whenever we have had an era of good feeling in this country it has been when we have had a President familiar at first hand with the ways of Congress. Mr. Harding has had six years of experience in the United States Senate. He knows the methods, the points of view, of the majority of the very men upon whom he must depend for legislative action and a realizable foreign policy. That is a hopeful immediate fact in current politics.

It was an era of good feeling that made the unanimous election of George Washington to the Presidency of the United States possible. Following that first administration, and due to a variety of causes, there arose, however, wide-spread divergencies of opinion leading to party divisions, internal and external strifes, and to no little ill will. In the campaign between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in 1796, party divisions led to great public demonstrations, to a flood of tracts, and to bitter